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There are indications that two or three favorite sons may be set aside if they do not withdr w at an early day.

Whitney and Money might do for a Democratic ticket this year. Of course, Congressman Money, of Mississippi, is

The Baltimore Sun heads a long edi torial with "What Have Maryland Demo crats Learned?" The Journal gives it the same as to Democrats i

An exchange says that Senator Morgan will be found on the American side of things without any apologies. True but he is making up for four years he was on the other side.

There is hope; an Indianapolis Democrat who has always been active has been heard denouncing Senators Voorhees and Turple for misrepresenting Indiana on the silver question.

The Cleveland Leader remarks that ex-Senator Abbott, who has just been convicted of bribery, is the only Repub lican in Ohio who proposed to put a free silver plank into the platform of the last State convention.

The tendency of the voters who work in factories is indicated by the canvass of a large industry in Minneapolis, which showed that of 1,340 who intend to vote for the Republican candidate for President, 224 are Democrats and 150 are Pop-

It is significant that the Kansas Republican convention, after a long dis cussion, refused to incorporate into its platform that delusive proposition to coin home silver, which has been in two State platforms, preferring to wait the declaration of the national Republican

The Chicago Chronicle counts 41 sound-money delegates to the Democratic national convention, 272 for free silver and 234 in favor of a straddle This is an admission by a hard-money Democratic organ that that element is in the minority. But a majority adopts e platform, while two-thirds are neces sary to nominate.

The New York Advertiser contains the remarkable announcement that a tele gram had been received in that city stating that "the Wayne county Congress district had committed itself to a combination of Morton and New." As there is no Wayne county Congress district, as the convention of the district which includes Wayne county has not been held, and as Mr. New has declared that he is not a candidate, it is evident that some one has been imposed upon.

water service, and, under government pressure, it is now moving in that direction. One-fifth of the entire municipal indebtedness of England and Wales represents investments in water works, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Bradford, Cardiff, Sheffield, in fact, all the large towns outside of London. having adopted this policy. In this respect, at least, English cities are more progressive than American.

Senator Foraker, in his stirring speech indorsing Governor McKinley for Presi dent, said: "His administration will be a fit rounding out of the glorious achievements of the nineteenth century and constitute bright and inspiriting chapters with which to commence the record of the second era of Republican rule. There is no doubt of that, and Republicans ought to be inspired to their best efforts by the reflection that it will be equally true of any Republican who may be elected. It is a grand thing for a party to have such a record, such principles, policies and traditions that intelligent business men of all parties look forward to its success under any standard bearer it may select as a guaranty of general prosperity. It would be a national disgrace to let the nineteenth century close with a party in control of the government of the United States whos very name has become a synonym for political retrogression and commercial disaster. With a Republican President the twentieth century will dawn upon the American people happy, prosperous and hopeful.

Affairs have taken so bad a turn in the Kentucky Legislature that if the remaining week which it has to be in session shall pass without scenes of violence its members will be fortunate. The Republicans who control the House have unseated a Democrat after the contesting Republican had withdrawn his contest on the ground that his seating comes too late. The Democrats, who control the Senate, have retaliated by expelling two Republicans. Thus it appears that in resorting to revolutionary methods the Democrats are easy winners, as the Republicans should have known. Those who fight the devil with fire are sure to

ter of fireworks. For the same reason, Republicans, when they undertake to lawless procedure, are sure to be beaten, for the reason that the Democrats are fighting with weapons fitted to their hand by nature. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the born Democrat can easily overcome the Repub-

UNPROFITABLE SENATORIAL DIS-CUSSION.

the discussion of the Cuban question, like that of the Armenian and Venezuelan questions, has tended to obscure involved, and has appealed more to passion and prejudice than to reason. The the Spanish minister's recent publication, in which he denied or explained some statements made by Senators concerning Spanish and Cuban affairs, was very unprofitable. Senatorial feeling seems to have been divided between surprise that a foreign minister should be so undiplomatic as to make any kind of a statement in the newspapers and indignation that he should have dared to question the accuracy of statements made by Senators in debate.

In order to judge of the propriety of M. De Lome's action one should consider the circumstances. Several Senators had made statements and charges concerning his government and its officers and representatives which he believed to be injurious, incorrect and sus-His motive seems to have been commendable. He admitted that such a proceeding was against the conventionalities usual desire to avoid public discussion in order that the American people may be put in possession of certain facts, and that misunderstandings that have been made possible between the United States and Spain may be avoided." His statement was put in the most courteous language, and his personal reference to Senators was entirely respectful. It was simply a denial of some statements which had been made in debate, and an earnest defense of his country and government against charges which he showed pretty plainly were exaggerated if not unfounded. There was nothing in this to justify Senator Lodge in rising to a question of privilege and rebuking the Spanish minister, or to justify other Senators in declaring that the minister deserved dismissal. What is a minister for but to represent his country's interests at the court or in the capital to which he is accredited in every proper way, and in these days of newspapers and interviews what better means is there of reaching the people, especially the American people, than by the press? Without reference to the merits of the Cuban question, and certainly without defending or approving the acts, the spirit or the policy of the Spanish government, the Journal is of opinion that the Spanish minister was not guilty of any breach of official or international propriety. A minister of the United States in any foreign country who, under like circumstances, should make a newspaper statement defending his government and country would receive the

opinion that there was entirely too much attempt at outside interference or advice. He referred, he said, to the recently cabled utterances of Minister Costello and the President of the Council of Spanish Ministers. Senator Hale made a very appropriate reply to this. As to London is the only large English city | the propriety of men in high official station expressing their views, he declared that the press of to-day had invaded realms not dreamed of thirty years ago. Great men did not hesitate to make known their opinions not only on literary questions, but on vital questions of international comity. He cited Gladstone's expression on the Venezuelan question. This was the most sensible speech of the day. It is surprising that in the closing years of the nineteenth century and in the Senate of the United States there should be found a person so little in touch with the spirit of the age as to find fault with American newspapers for publishing the views and opinions of European statesmen, or with the latter for furnishing them. In these days the people, especially the American people want news and views from all quarters and light from all directions. They are not afraid to hear all sides of all questions, and certainly in an international controversy with Spain the views of Spanish statesmen are of interest, whether they accord with ours or not Senator Chandler is behind the age. It is to be hoped he may live long enough to learn that the press is the tribune of the world, and that it is not beneath the dignity of any statesman to use it in disseminating his views.

universal plaudits of his countrymen

and they would scout the idea that his

conduct was undiplomatic or improper

It was small business for Senators to

magnify so small an affair into an im-

In the course of this unprofitable dis-

cussion Senator Chandler expressed the

portant incident.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

The convention of the Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois at afforded gratifying evidence of the undiminished vitality of the Republican party and of its widening organization. According to the last census there were in the United States 478,000 persons of Swedish birth, and the number has been materially increased by immigration since. There is no means of estimating the number of inhabitants of Swedish parentage, but the total number of inhabitants, foreign born and of foreign parentage, was 29,925,000, and a moderate proportion of these are Swedish. It was claimed at the Rockford convention that there were 60,000 naturalized Swedish-American voters in Illinois, to say nothing of those born of Swedish parents in this country, and it is believed a large majority of them are Republicans. The Swedes are a liberty loving people, in-

to American ideas. They believe in universal education and are firm supporters friends of law and order, and believers in good government and good citizenship. It follows that a majority of them are

The convention at Rockford was the first one held by the Swedish Republicans of Illinois, and its action showed that the movement is on broad lines. The constitution declared that the purpose of the clubs should be solely to strengthen The United States Senate finds a great | the Republican party organization, and many ways of wasting time. Much of that they should not be used in any way to further the interest of any candidate before nomination. The resolutions declared loyalty to Republican principles rather than to illuminate the real points and to "the party of Lincoln and Grant, the only party that has demonstrated its ability to manage the affairs of the coundiscussion concerning the propriety of try to the best interests of the whole people." The following has the true ring and voices Republican sentiment every-

We maintain that the history of this country proves that the great principle of rotection to American labor is the foundation of the prosperity of our Nation, that it nerves the arm and strengthens the sinews of the laboring man, supports his family, educates his children and pays for his home with the returns for his labor in wages unequaled by any country in the

We believe that with this principle again firmly engrafted into our laws the doors of our factories, mills and workshops, long closed, would again open, and the hum of the spindles, the sound of the shuttles and machinery furnish music to the ears and employment to willing hands of the many operatives now idle; that the country would

again return to a season of prosperity. No class of American citizens know the value of protection for home industries better than those who have come ceptible of refutation. He might have here to improve their condition, and who made these charges the basis of a formal have intelligence enough to appreciate protest and demand for explanation, the application and operation of the thereby imitating the recent action of principle. The resolutions quoted above the American minister at Madrid regard- show that the Swedish-Americans of ing an unofficial speech made in that Illinois have studied the effects of procity, but that would have given the mat- | tection to some purpose. Another resoter undue prominence and added to the lution referred to the distinguished making a statement in the newspapers. and of patriotism and civic duty. The speeches were full of good American sentiment, and abounded with tributes to the flag. One speaker, after referring of his position, but said: "I forego my to the past achievements of the Republican party, said: "And what of its future? Its first business will be that of an undertaker-to bury the Democratic free-trade party, and then its duty will be that of a resurrectionist, to restore the credit of the government and the prosperity of the people." Unless the Journal is greatly mistaken, that voices the opinion of Republicans generally. The Swedish Republicans of Illinois are to be congratulated on their excellent alignment with American ideas and Republican principles.

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONAL FIGHT.

Many Democrats in this State are tak ing a deep interest in the silver question. One of them recently remarked that free coinage would be the issue in the presidential election, and that thousands in his party would vote the ticket which promised to settle the question on the basis of sound money

There can be no doubt that the silver uestion, as the Journal stated a few days ago, is giving the thoughtful men in the Democratic party a great deal of anxiety. As the date for the Democratic national convention approaches it is less and less certain that it will be controlled by the friends of sound money. The free silver men are going to make a desperate effort to control it, and they are not without good grounds for hope. In all the States of the South there will be contests, with the chances in favor of the success of the advocates of free coinage. Indeed, there can be but little doubt that the free silverites can carry a majority of the delegations in most of those States. If the majority in those delegations adopts the unit rule, as Senator Vest and his friends propose to do in the Missouri delegation, the South will most likely turn up solidly in favor of the silver mine owners. In Illinois it is not probable that the unit rule will be adopted, but it is now equally probable that the silverites will have a majority of the delegation. In this State the chances are that the delegation will be divided between the two factions. If Senator Brice takes an active part in Ohio he may get a majority of the delegation and save the whole by the unit

In view of these probabilities there is very reason why the sound-money Democrats should be solicitous about the future. There is sure to be a silver issue. but it will be in the Democratic national convention and not in the election. It will be settled in that convention whether the Democratic party will or will not stand for sound money. If it does stand for sound money it will lose some votes to the Populists, but if it puts itself on the side of free silver it will give up in advance the great States upon which it depended in 1892 for the election of Mr. Cleveland. The Republicans would lose a few votes to the Democratic party as a silver party, but would get three or four times as many as they would lose from the defection of sound-money Democrats.

But, after all, the great issue in the campaign is the tariff. The Democratic leaders will avoid that battle ground if they can escape it, but the field for the fight will be chosen by the Republicans, or, rather, by the people of the North, whose industries have suffered at the hands of the Democrats.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that the merchants of that city have agreed not to sell American products if President Cleveland approves the Cuban belligerency resolutions. There is nothing alarming in the threat of a Spanish Rockford, in that State, on Tuesday last, boycott of American products, even if it should be vigorously and viciously enforced. The falling off in our trade with Cuba last year was considerably more than twice as great as our entire trade with Spain. In 1895 our total imports from Spain were valued at \$3,826,960 and our exports to that country at \$10,594,474, making a total of about \$14,000,000. During the same year our imports from Cuba were valued at \$51,652,125, against \$76,-413,131 in 1894, and our exports to Cube were \$9,498,054, against \$17,186,835 in 1894. There was a falling off in our Cuban trade of \$32,449,600 from 1894 to 1895, and yet our trade last year with the Island was \$61,150,179, while our trade with Spain was \$14,421,434. The figures show that our trade with Cuba is vastly more important than that with Spain. The idea of a Spanish boycott of American telligent, patriotic and very accessible products is rather amusing than other-

wise. By the way, the great falling off of our trade with Cuba from 1894 to 1899 match the Democrats with irregular and of our free school system. They are is largely due to the repeal of "sham reciprocity," as the last Democratic national platform called it.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No Respecter of the Law. "Willack says his word is law at home." "He does? If that is the truth, his wife

s an Anarchist." Usually True. Teacher-Tommy, what is meant by "nuritious food?"

Tommy-Something to eat that ain't got no taste to it. Contented. Hungry Higgins-Between you and I, I hink these her jokes about or profession

is almost worked to death. Weary Watkins-Well, so long as it ain't us that's bein' worked to death, what kick His Usual Luck.

ne suddenly implanted on them a kiss.

They perceptibly paled. He brushed his mouchoir across his lips and found thereon a dash of rouge. "Stuck on a counterfeit bill again," was all he said.

Fascinated by the rubiness of her lips,

M'KINLEY IN INDIANA. When you get ahead of the McKinley boom you will have to set up late o' nights and be stirring in the morning long before the early birds has gone in search of its matutinal meal of worms.—Wabash Tribune. McKinley and Morton would be a good ticket. So would McKinley and Reed. So would McKinley and Allison. would McKinley and Bradley. In fact any ticket headed with William McKinley would e a taking ticket.—Muncie News. Never in the history of the politics of his country has any candidate ever before the people, had such a unanimous following of the voters of his party as Governor Mc-Kinley, of Ohio. In this State the mem-bership of the party are for him to a de-gree unprecedented.—Warsaw Times.

In every district in Indiana, including the delegates at large, the men chosen to repesent the Republicans of this State will be instructed to vote for McKinley, with tension of relations already strained. So Swedish-American John Ericsson and in that instance, in any event, an obligation will be imposed that will virtually constitute instructions.—Lafayette Courier.

oncentrated against him to carry the con-McKinley comes within less than seventyfive votes of the nomination on the first ballot a stampede to him on the second ballot cannot be prevented.—Elwood Call-

Indiana Republicans will do a very foolsh thing if their delegates are sent to St Louis instructed for any one. On the conrary, they should go there with free hands, and so be in position, not for handing take an influential part in the deliberations and in the nomination of the best man for the party and country.-Rushville

It will be difficult for the average deleate to the Republican national convention who has not been absolutely pledged to a candidate, to prevent being carried along by the tidal wave of McKinleyism which will sweep the convention from the call of the first State. This is already apparent rom the election of delegates in the var-States, and especially those which be in the early part of the rellcall.-Crawfordsville Journal

The various congressional districts in Inliana will make a serious mistake if they give hard and fast McKinley instructions their delegates to the St. Louis convention. A good many changes may come between now and that event, and a good many things may occur after that body meets that would make such instructions very embarrassing and not for the terests of the party at large. Let the delerates be men of character, intelligence and judgment, and let them be free to act when the time comes as they think will best sub-serve those interests.—Richmond Item.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Richard Malcolm Johnston, who fainted recently, while lecturing in Savannah, Ga. is ill at his home in Baltimore. Sir Charles Dilke has recorded his wonde that the popular name of Britain abroad is not Scotland, so numerous are the Scots in every outlying part of the British empire. Queen Victoria will be represented at the Czar's coronation by the Duke of Connaught, as the Prince of Wales cannot arrange to ner unmarried daughters.

Downey, the London photographer, wh takes most of the pictures for the royal famly, says his success in making photographs the Queen is due to her "being perfectly natural and avoiding all fuss." Harry Furniss, the English caricaturist

who made a brief tour of the United States last year, is lecturing in England on "Amerca in a Hurry," illustrating his remarks by throwing pictures from his sketch book or A monopoly of the delightful industry of raising angleworms for the market is

ons, N. Y. He has an incubator and all the latest and most scientific apparatus, and is able to sell his wriggly merchandise at \$1 a A Philadelphia dog, formerly owned by a nan named Davis, is now in Denver, under treatment for lung trouble. The owner of

joyed by Charles Reinske, a farmer of Ly-

sent to Colorado. The dog is an ordinary fox A doctor says that the big sleeves are responsible in a great measure for the pneumonia that has been prevalent among wom en this winter. His theory is that wraps and big sleeves do not go well together, and that the wrap is laid aside whenever there is the

dog recently left the animal a legacy of

\$50,000, and when consumption set in he was

faintest symptom of warm weather. Bishop Julius, of New Zealand, is much roubled by the number of spurious coins cese. In a recent sermon he said: "I neve saw so much bad coin in all my life. To offer to the church—the cause of God-money that the baker or the butcher would not accept shocks me. The man that would do that wants the grace of God badly-or three

In Australia they have a whale cure for though disagreeable. It was discovered by a drunken man, who was staggering along the beach near the whaling station at Two-fold bay, and who, seeing a dead whale cut open ook a header into the decomposing blubber. took two hours for him to work his way out, but he was then not only sober, cured of his rheumatism. Now a hotel has been built in the neighboring town of Eden where rheumatic patients wait for the arrival of a whale in order to take blubber

Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the popular novelist, tells how George Henry Lewes once characterized Thackeray and Dickens in the way of service to a friend. Dickens, he said, would not give you a farthing of money but he would take no end of trouble for you. He would spend a whole day, for tance, in looking for the most suitable lodgings for you, and would spare hir either time nor fatigue. Thackeray wou take two hours' grumbling indecision ar sitation in writing a two-line testimo out he would put his hand into his pocke and give you a handful of gold and bar

notes if you wanted them. 'Fine feathers do not make fine birds." But every harum-scarum Is not a prince; so heed my words: If you've fine feathers, wear 'em -Harper's Weekly.

'Where are you going my pretty maid?" 'None of your business, sir," she said. But the horse she was driving to and fro id have bet his neck that she didn

-Detroit Tribune.

One Thing Sure. Kansas City Journal. Whether or not McKinley receives omination, his support is so widespread and become the leading plank in the party plat form. The popular feeling on this subject cannot be mistaken.

Detroit Free Press. The United States Senate is almost poular in this country as in Spain.

NOVEL FEATURE OF THE COLLEGE CONTEST TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Remarkable Progress of Miss Simmons, a Sloux Maiden Only Twenty Years Old.

The State college oratorical contest in this city to-morrow night will be novel in one respect, for it will mark the first appearance of an Indian girl in an oratorical contest among colleges. This girl bears the name of Gertrude Simmons, which she has adopted since coming into the ways of civilization, carefully guarding her Sloux patronymic. When the preliminary contest was held at Earlham College, which Miss Simmons is attending, twenty-one young men and women competed for the honor of representing the college in the State contest, and they came from senior, junior or sophomore classes, but the inherited eloquence from an old line of Sioux chieftains, which evidently showed in Miss Simmons, was

The young Indian maiden is but twenty years of age, and while she has the complexion and features of the American Indian, she also has a strain of French-Canadian blood in her veins. Twelve years ago she could not speak a word of the English language, and until eight years ago she lived the humdrum existence of an Indian girl at the Yankton agency. She was ambitious, however, and when an opportunity was offered her to attend White's Institute at Wabash, Ind., in 1884, she overcame the opposition of her widowed mother and set out for Indiana with a party of children. During Commissioner Price's administration of Indian affairs, government appropriations were made for educating Indian children in the schools of the States and it was through this opportunity that the Indian girl happened to come to this State. White's Institute was a Quaker industrial school for Indians, whose school days were divided equally between schoolroom exercises and manual labor. At the end of three years, according to the policy of the Indian Office, she returned to her Dakota home at Greenwood. After three to return to White's Institute and the peracademy from Dec. 1, 1890, until last June, when the school was discontinued by rea-son of the Quaker Yearly Meeting refusing to longer accept government support ns was then nineteen years old and had taken such a deep interest i the sciences and music that she longed to pursue her studies until she might fit her-self for some useful position along the lines of higher education. She was accordingly eccived at Earlham Coilege last September and will take the regular four years' course. shows a high aptitude for music, and is already far enough advanced to make herself partly self-supporting by teaching She is said to be bright in all her studies become a thoroughly trained teacher that she may assist in spreading enlightenment among her people. When seventeen years among her people. When seventeen years old, she organized a party of eleven Indian children from her native agency and was with the transfer and manage ent of the children until they were received at White's Institute. Her nent is free from sullenness and her disclearly shown in her oration, which is and treats of the "Side by Side," and treats of the question. She speaks the English language without a trace of dialect and also versed in French and Sioux lan-

DE PAUW'S REPRESENTATIVE. A girl orator is no new thing in the intercollegiate contest. It has been only two years since Miss Nelson, of DePauw University, won in the State and also carried the interstate prize at Minneapolis, where the representatives of the eight States in the Western States College Oratorical Association competed. Indiana University and Earlham have each had girl representatives, but prior to Miss Nelson's victory they never succeeded in winning better than second place in the State contest. DePauw University, at Greencastle, has generally been regarded as the strongand in the last few years DePauw has captured the State prize oftener than all the interstate prize four times in the las ozen years. In that time Indiana Univer-Pauw's representative is always looked on as a probable winner and this year is no exception. T. N. Ewing, of Arcola, Ill., is the DePauw man. He is twenty-four years old and a son of ex-Representative Ewing, twice a member of the Illinois Legislature. Mr. Ewing graduated from the Arcola High School in 1891 and entered DePauw a few months later. He was raised on a farm and is of sturdy build, both physically and entally. He is a member of Delta Upvilon Indiana college athletics. He played right tackle on last year's DePauw eleven. He efeated six of the best speakers at De-Pauw in the college primary and will speak "The Brotherhood of Man."

guages. Her college friends believe she wil

be by no means last when the judges give

heir decision to-morrow night

Indiana University is out of the State pratorical association this year, but the Wabash College, has an able representative whom many believe cannot lose first place. This is Edward Price Bell, of Terre Haute. a young man who came from obscure environments, but who knows considerable of life, having seen ten years of active newspaper service before he entered Wabash llege two years ago to get an education. He is twenty-seven years old. When a boy he was put to work in a Terre Haute drug store. The work did not suit, and by de-positing \$10 with the Union news agent at Terre Haute he secured a situation as "peanut boy" on the Vandalia railroad. He soon oult this, and, when thirteen years old, seured a job on the Terre Haute Gazette llecting river news. He learned stenog raphy, and at fifteen years came to Indian olis and worked here for three years le went to St. Louis for a year, but returned to Indiana and established himself as correspondent for a number of metro olitan papers from Terre Haute. In 188 e was sent to the Indiana coal region for the Chicago Record to report the strike of the coal miners. He established the Rosedale (Ind.) Herald and then went to Terre Haute as court reporter. He next went to Evansville as city editor of the Standard, on becoming managing editor. He resigned this position to enter college in 1893. le spends his summers in work on Terre Haute newspapers. He represented several metropolitan dailies during the great coa iners' riots in 1894, and went to Hammo for the Indianapolis News during the A. R. U. riots there. He is regarded as one of the best students Wabash College ever ad, but paid no attention to oratorical work until about six weeks ago, when his friends prevailed on him to try for the ratorical contest. The result was that he efeated sixteen contestants-six seniors five juniors and five sophomores. He is in the junior class, and president of the ora-torical association of Wabash College. He is a member of Delta Tau Delta Greek fraternity, and will speak on "Christianity HANOVER'S BEST STUDENT.

Milo Jesse Bowman, who will represent Hanover in the oratorical, is the most distinguished student who has come in years from this old Presbyterian institution. He has won all the prizes in declamation, oratory and scholarship to which he has been eligible since he entered the college in 1891. He was Hanover's representative at the State contest last year, and was given second place by the judges. He was then recognized as a strong speaker, and will be a strong contestant this year. Mr. Bowman is twenty-one years old, a native of Madison, Ind., and several of his ancestors were clever writers of both prose and verse He was originally a member of last year's class, but sickness threw him in the class of '96. Last year he won the Voris ora-torical prize of \$50, for which juniors and seniors are eligible, and this year repeated the victory. With this prize goes the right to contest with the other Indiana colleges the intersociety oratorical contest at Hanover, the week following the State ora-torical, and has been again selected by the Philalathean Literary Society to represent t this year, the contest coming off next week. In addition to delivering ten differweek. In addition to delivering ten officerent orations in college last year, he made the highest grade one term in his classes ever made in the college, and was given "honorable mention" in the catalogue, only one other Hanover student securing that of the Phi Delta Theta Greek fr and will study for the Baptist

after graduation. The subject of his ora-tion is "The New Divine Right."

FROM FRANKLIN COLLEGE. M. W. Schuh, the orator from Franklin College, the State institution of the Baptist Church at Franklin, is twenty-one years old and a member of the senior class. He was born at South Whitley, Ind., but moved to Gosport six years ago, and spent a year in the Gosport schools before he entered Franklin in 1891. He has been promirent in student life, and represented the Athenian Literary Society in the Franklin intersociety oratorical contest in 1894. He is president of his class, '96, and associate editor of the college paper. His Greek fra-ternity is the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and at one time he was associate editor of the journal published by the Delta province of that fraternity. After graduating at Franklin in June he will go to Chicago Universi-ty. Mr. Schuh has selected for his oration

"The New Statesmanshi Edward W. Clark, who will represent Butler College in the oratorical, resides in Indianapolis, and is a member of the senior class. He is a son of William F. Clark, publisher of the Patriot-Phalanx, and has ad experience in country newspaper work before entering college. He is a native of Michigan, being born in Huron county in 1870. After going through the common schools in Port Austin, Mich., he came to ndiana and graduated from the Bluffton High School in 1887. He did work on the Bluffton Daily Bugle, published by his father, until 1892, when he came to this city and entered Butler with a view to preparing himself for better work as a paper man. He is an active Christian Endeavor worker, frequently address Endeavor meetings. He won first hor n a class contest when a sor was a contestant for the honor of representing his college in the State oratorical ast year as a junior. He was selected out of the five best speakers at Butler this year to speak in the coming contest. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta Greek fraternity and business manager of the Col-legian, the Butler college paper. The sub-ject of his oration will be "Indiana--A Cenury of Progress.

The Phi Delta Thetas. The Phi Delta Theta fraternity will hold its annual State convention in the assembly room of the Commercial Club to-morrow at 3:30 p. m. The fraternity is very strong in this State, having chapters in seven of the colleges of the State. Representatives will be present from Indiana University, Butler, DePauw, Hanover, Wabash, Franklin and Purdue. The convention will adjourn at 6 o'clock for a dinner, to be held in the dining parlors of the Commercial Club. This dinner is given by the alumnae and members of the fraternity in celebration of the birthday of the founder of the fraternity. Robert Morrison, which is the 15th of March, but on account of this day falling on Sunday ing of the 13th. There are a large nur f the alumni and resident members of the fraternity living in and near Indianapoli and many of them will be present at this elebration. Among the prominent alumning the fraternity who will be present at the dinner are ex-President Harrison, Judge W. A. Woods, Judge Byron K. Elliott, John S. Duncan and Addison C. Harris.

Beta Theta Pi Banquet. The members of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity will banquet at the Commercial Club rooms to-morrow evening at 10:30

ALL ARE FOR ALLISON.

(Concluded from First Page.) heir operation. He was chairman of the Senate committee that drafted the Senate bstitute for the Democratic which substitute was largely the basis of the ublican tariff of 1890. He had the Senate can tariff, where it received many its important provisions, notably that of reciprocity. He was again selected by the enate Republicans to lead the discussion and assault upon the free trade Wilson bill and his skill and influence operated largely in saving whatever measure of protection American industry secured under that law. His arraignment of that law was a protest and a prophecy 'I state here,' he said 'with-out fear of successful contradiction, that with a few exceptions, there is not an in dustry or occupation in the United States that will not be greatly injured, if not parwould seem that none of our great interests can survive, certainly none have a healthy

any living statesman to the masterly work Senator Allison for many years in line of that fair and beneficent protect tion that has built up the industries of the Nation, given employment and good wages to the workingmen, laid no appreciable bur-den upon the consumer, furnished abundant revenue for the needs of the government and payment of the debt, and which is at nce the pride and strength of the party.
"If the dominant issue is to be finance, the no man in the Nation has a greater reputation for financial resourcefulness and condicuously recognized by the pressure of residents Garfield and Harrison upon him to take the portfolio of the treasury in their ctive administrations. He has been faall times labored to maintain an abundant currecy of gold, silver and paper, made in-terconvertible and equal to the best currency of the commercial world. He has demanded for the business of the Nation a currency sitable and stable, free from the oscilla so unjust to the wage earners of the Nation, whose thousands of millions of annual wages and many thousand millions of credit in savings banks and other forms, constitute them the great creditor class of the Nation. "If the foreign policy of the Nation is t be an issue, Senator Allison has held rigidy to the teachings of Washington and the eachings of Monroe ing alliances with other countries; assault ng no established rights of nations upon this continent, but firmly insisting that the political systems of Europe shall not be enlarged and extended in this hemisphere, alike the integrity of the United States ar the republican governments of the continent "If experience and familiarity with every detail of governmental business is to be the test, Senator Allison has thirty-one years o ntimate knowledge and experience, gained as a member of the great committees o Congress to emphasize his eminent fitness. Strong in every mental, moral and personal quality; strong in his industry an pacity to labor; strong in his fitness and con-scientiousness of opinion; strong in his free-dom from extremes and sectionalsim; strong in a long record of unerring judgment as to measures: strong in reputation for conservatism and soundness and safety, the Republicans of Iowa present

h'm to the party and the Nation as the The Iowa delegates held a meeting at the Savoy House to-night and mapped out a plan of procedure. No chairman has ye been elected. The delegation will act as unit in all matters. It is a strong and harmonious delegation, with every member of it an Allison man from start to finish.

AN ALLISON BOOMER.

Mr. Clarkson Says the Iowa Man Is Sure to Be Nominated.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11 .- Hon. James S. Clarkson, ex-chairman of the Republican national committee, passed through here to-day en route to California. "The St. Louis Republican convention will name the next President of the United States," said Mr. Clarkson, emphatically, in answer to the query of a local reporter. "Who will be the nominee tion?" was asked. "Allison," replied the Iowan. "McKinle,

vill receive the most votes on the first bal lot, but will never secure sufficient to in sure his nomination. Allison will be non ated on the last ballot. Mark the predict tion. The people," said Mr. Clarkson, "whether Democrats or Republicans, are anxious for a return of good times, and this desideratum can only be attained by a change of administration." Republican success, he said, was inevitable. Mr. Clarkson was accompanied by Maj. E. M. Ford, a prominent New York Republican. Here he met Senator Andrew, of Philadelphia, and B. A. Barnes, of New York, and the party proceeded together on their journey to the

Whoop-la!

New York Mail and Express Lift high the banner of victorious Repu licanism, O ye sons of Ohio and Iowa, and followers of McKinley and Allison! Be loyal our candidates and be proud of your par-Sound the tocsin for the dauntless and invincible march that will know no retreat much less defeat, and that will end in November next amid the universal rejoicir and applause of the American people over the triumph of the only political party, that stands for protection, patriotism, prosperity and progress.

The Difference. New York Mail and Express.

There is a wide difference between the fa-mous Harlem goat and the Central Park betrich which recently undertook to digest a clothespin, several beer bottles, a brass key, two pieces of coal, three stones, an umbrella ferule and a half dozen other choice bits.

IN THE PRIESTS' LOT

REMAIT F THE LATE ARCHBISHOP ICK LAID TO REST.

impressive Funeral Exercises in the St. Louis Cathedral-Absolution Performed by Cardinal Gibbons.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.-With the imposing eremonies befitting his rank as a prince in the Roman Catholic Church, Archbishop Richard Kenrick was laid to rest in the priests' lot in Calvary Cemetery. It is estimated that since the remains have been lying in state during the past two and a half days at least 125,000 people have passed through the cathedral to view them. An immense crowd of people besieged the cathedral's doers at an early hour to-day eager to gain admittance. Great numbers were disappointed, for the edifice only contains a seating capacity hardly sufficient to accommodate the prelates and priests who were assembled in large numbers from all over the country. The cathedral was appropriately draped in mourning. In front of the chancel the remains of the aged prelate, robbed in full canonicals, reposed in a simple black casket resting on a catafalque. A silver plate on the casket bore the following inscription in Latin: "The most illustrious and Reverend Peter

Richard Kenrick, who, having been born Aug. 17, 1895, ordained priest March 6, 1832, consecrated bishop Nov. 39, 1841, and arch-bishop also of St. Louis in 1847, died March 1, 1896. May he rest in peace."

Cardinal Gibbons occupied a throne at the right of the altar and Archbishop Kain, the celebrant, occupied a throne to the left.
The services were the grandest and most imposing ever seen in St. Louis. One cardinal, eight archbishops, more than twenty bishops and fully four hundred priests, assisted by a choir of students from the Kenrick Seminary, conducted the services, which consisted of pontifical requiem mass and the office for the dead. Following this Archbishop Ryan delivered an eloquent oration. He paid the dead prelate a high tribute as a man and priest and reviewed at length his life. Continuing, he said: "Next to his personal love for Christ were his love and personal love for Christ were his love and devotion for Christ's spouse, which he died to sanctify, namely, his holy church. If he opposed in Rome the definition of papal infallibility, it was chiefly, as in the case of Cardinal Newman, because he feared that its definition would impede conversions to the church in this country and in England. inition and confound, as many have e listened to it, might have infit im in the other direction. During the ishop to aid him in his manifold labors. Three names were before the Sacred Con-gregation of the Propaganda to be presented to the Pope, from which one should be selected for this office. It was represented to the archbishop that anything which looked sition to the Roman authorities might prevent the nomination of any of his choice, as such a man would naturally be suspected, if not of heterodox at least of coolness toward the Holy Se How little the men who made this sentation knew the real character of the archbishop of St. Louis. For the interests of the church, if he believed them at stake, he would have sacrificed himself and his learest friends on earth. bbons and four arc ded the services and the remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery, escorted to followed by the prelates, clergy and laity in carriages. The usual ceremonies at the

NAVAL OFFICER DEAD.

Lieut. William Carmi Babcock, of the Steamer Michigan. NEW YORK March 11.-William Carmi Babcock, Heutenant in the United States navy and executive officer of the United States steamer Michigan, died to-night at the University Club, of this city, from pneumonia. In all probability the body will be taken to the navy yard to-morrow on one of the government tugs and he will be accorded a military funeral. No definite arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral until after his relatives, his brother in San Francisco, and his mother, in Columbus, O., have been consulted. They were

notified of the death to-night. Lieutenant Babcock was appointed to the navy from Kansas. He was graduated from Annapolis Academy in 1871, the youngest member of his class. He served with distinction as a sea-going officer, with a blameless record in the service. He was popular in Washington society two years ago and was appointed an executive officer of the Michigan, on which ship he distinguished imself when she went ashore last sum mer, remaining on the bridge twenty-five ours. Lieutenant Babcock's last sea service was on the San Francisco, when that ship, under Captain Watson, took part in the naval review under Admiral Gherardi, at Hampton Roads. He also served under Captain Rogers, formerly inspector of the third lighthouse district at Staten island, and was instrumental in establishing the suc-cess of the electric light system which lights Babcock was the second son of John P. Babcock, the distinguished lawyer from O., and the brother of John P abcock, assistant commissioner of fis rom California. His mother, Mrs. des at the present time Columbus, C. He contracted severe cold while in attendance for compass instruction at the Navy Department in Washington ten days ago. He was forty-four years of age and a member of the Metropolitan Club, Washington, University Club, of this city, and the Seawanahaka Yacht Club.

John S. Hoey. NEW YORK, March 11 .- John S. Hoey he well-known sporting man and referee e, following a severe attack of the Death was sudden and unexpected, as Mr. Hoey appeared to be rapidly recovering rom the effects of the attack of grip, from which he had been suffering for three weeks.

Mr. Hoey was forty-nine years old. He was born in Baltimore, but spent most of his ime at the beautiful Hollywood estate, which was owned by his father, who was president of the Adams Express Company. He devoted most of his time to sporting matters, and was a well-known shot, recently acting as referee at all the big matches. He was to have refereed at the big pigeon shoot at Elkwood Park on March 24, 25 and 26. Mr. Hoey was a member of the Long Branch, Central and Hollywood and other gun clubs. He was connected with the Coney Island and Brooklyn jockey clubs.

Other Deaths. NEW YORK, March 11 .- Col. Richard M. Stiles died at Morristown, N. J., toafter an illness of more than a year. Col. Stiles for many years was chief of the Morristown fire department and was one of the organizers of the Exempt Firemen's Association, serving as president of that body up to last year. He earned his mili-tary title in the Morris Grays, previous to the civil war. He went to Morristown when a child in 1802 with his parents from Savan-

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 11.—Albert Pond, aged seventy-four, a distinguished awyer and member of the constitutional convention of 1868, has died at his ho

ERIE, Pa., March 11.—Henry Jarecki, the founder of the big Jarecki Manufacturing Company, of this city, died to-day at Coro-nado Beach, Cal.

SOLVED BY AN AMERICAN.

Inscription on an Architrave of the Parthenon Interpreted.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11 .- A letter has been received from Miss Neille M. Reed, who holds the Cornell traveling scholarship at the American Classical School in Athens, Greece, in which she states that E. P. Andres, also an American student there, has succeded in interpreting the inscription on the architrave of the east front of the Parthenon, which bitherto has been an unsolved problem. The task was done by making paper insertions of the holes to get their relative positions and individual shapes of the characters were molded by means of paper cuts. The result will be given at an open meeting of the American school. The discovery is an important one to archology, inasmuch as in addition to the in-pretation of the inscription it has re-aled a series of ornamentations of the architrave of the temple at various periods